

STUDIES IN THE LIABEAE (ASTERACEAE). XV.

A NEW SPECIES OF *FERREYRANTHUS*.

Harold Robinson
Department of Botany
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 20560.

Material recently obtained from Dr. Ramon Ferreyra of the Museo at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos in Lima, Peru, includes a specimen of *Ferreyranthus* from the State of Amazonas that seems related to but clearly distinct from *F. excelsus*. The specimen has caused the re-examination of the complete complex of *Ferreyranthus* in Peru having smooth or nearly smooth upper leaf surfaces. The results are as follows.

Ferreyranthus excelsus (Poepp. & Endl.) R. & B. is based on type material from Huanuco, and it apparently ranges from Junin northward in the central mountainous area of Peru. All specimens show leaves entire or subserrulate, often somewhat acuminate, and show ovate-lanceolate lower leaves with more elongate petioliform bases expanding abruptly into the blade. The specimens nearer the type locality show secondary veins rather evenly spaced and widely spreading, and show a more fulvous pubescence and minute reticulations on the undersurface of the leaf. Specimens from the northern part of the range in Amazonas show more irregularly spaced and angled secondary veins, usually with some congestion basally, and show appressed whitish tomentum and no minute reticulation on the lower surface. Additional collections may show that there is sufficient discontinuity to warrant separate species status for the more northern material.

FERREYRANTHUS FRUTICOSUS (Muschler) H. Robinson, comb. nov.
Liabum fruticosum Muschler, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 50, Beibl. 3: 81. 1913. was originally described from the State of Cajamarca in northern Peru. Four collections have been seen in this study from the interior of Cajamarca: Prov. Chota, *Ferreyra* 8463; Rio Chotano, *Ferreyra* 787; Prov. Celendin, *Ferreyra* 13309; and without precise locality, *Mathews* 3034. The species differs by the more hexagonal stems compared to the more terete and densely striated stems of related species. The leaves also differ by all being elliptical with regularly spreading rather evenly spaced secondary veins. The tomentum on the leaf undersurface is more lax and sordid, not being closely appressed to the surface.

A third species is recognized on the basis of the Ferreyra specimen from Amazonas. The leaves of the specimen all have

short petioliform bases and rather abruptly expanded ovate blades with distinctly serrate margins. The stems are essentially terete with dense striations, and the pubescence on the leaf under-surface is lax but white without minute reticulations. The secondary veins are sometimes slightly more congested at the base of the blade. The species seems most closely related to the northern material of *F. excelsus*, which occurs in the same area, but differs in the length of the petioliform bases on the lower leaves and the serration of the margin. The species name further honors Dr. Ramon Ferreyra after whom the genus is named.

FERREYRANTHUS RAMONII H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae ad 0.80-1.20 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules atro-rubescentes teretes striati dense evanescentiter arachnoideo-albo-tomentosi. Folia opposita base circum nodis late connata vaginata, petiolis ca. 5-8 mm longis anguste alatis; laminae ovatae plerumque 7-10 cm longae et 3-4 cm latae base breviter acutae margine multo mucronate serratae apice acutae supra obscuro-virides laeves vel vix rugosae perminute puberulae subtus dense albo-tomentosae in nervulis leniter prominulae, nervis secundariis pinnatis utrinque ca. 6-7. Inflorescentiae late corymboso-paniculatae, ramis ultimis tenuibus 2-5 mm longis albo-arachnoideo-tomentosis. Capitula late campanulata ca. 6 mm alta et 5 mm lata radii exclusi; squamae involucri ca. 35 sub-imbricatae ca. 4-seriatae 0.7-4.0 mm longae et 0.3-1.0 mm latae apice plerumque breviter acutae margine tenuiter puberulo-fimbriatae extus inferne sparse arachnoideo-puberulae et glandulopunctatae superne subglabrae. Flores radii 6-7; corollae flavae ca. 5 mm longae extus sparse minute glanduliferae et inferne persparse puberulae, tubis ca. 2 mm longis, limbis ca. 3 mm longis et 1.2 mm latis. Flores disci 9-12; corollae flavae ca. 5-6 mm longae, tubis ca. 2.5 mm longis superne infundibularibus, faucibus ca. 1.3 mm longis inferne minute glanduliferis late cylindraceutis, lobis linearibus ca. 2 mm longis et 0.4 mm latis superne minute glanduliferis; filamenta in parte inferiore paucemamillifera in parte superiore ca. 0.4 mm longa; thecae ca. 2.5 mm longae base anguste acutae et denticulatae; appendices antherarum ovatae ca. 0.4 mm longae et 0.23 mm latae; rami stylorum ca. 1 mm longi. Achaenia submatura ca. 1 mm longa dense setulifera sparse minute glandulifera; setae pappi ca. 25 ca. 3.5-4.0 mm longae superne vix latiores, squamellis exterioribus 0.3-0.5 mm longis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 32 μ m.

TYPE: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará, entre Pomacochas y Jazán. Alt. 1800-1900 m. Habitat, bosque. Arbusto 0.80-1.20 m, flores amarillas. Agosto 19, 1963. *Ramon Ferreyra 75259* (Holotype, US; isotype, USM).



Ferreyranthus ramonii H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.